The Washington Times

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HIGHER PRICES FOR COAL

There is every reason to anticipate that the price of coal will mount considerably higher than at present, and that the consuming public will have no alternative but to pay or shiver or more likely both.

This year's production of anthracite will barely meet the immense demand for it; and what has been produced can be moved only with great difficulty and uncertainty, owing to the shortage of cars, congestion at terminals, and other pensive: every factor makes for higher prices. Dealers with considerable amounts on hand have been hoisting prices to the retailers, the public, frightened at cellars filled.

Maybe it's going to be a long, hard winter; maybe not. The chestnuts are plentiful; sign of a hard winter. a naval power. But crops generally are bad; by the like logic of nature providing against necessity, sign of a mild winter. As usual, we shall know which sign is right about March 1. Meanwhile, it is very certain that the coal man and his customers will have rough sledding, whether or no.

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE PROGRAM

Friendship House, which has been doing notable work as a settlement in the southeast section, has set about raising its budget for the coming year in a businesslike way.

Heretofore about \$2,000 of the \$5,000 annual budget has been raised by pledges of members, and the rest has been sought by "benefits" and numerous "appeals." The result, it is succinctly stated, "has invariably been much worry and little money."

This year a new plan is being tried. Its success will depend entirely upon the co-operation of the Washington public, which should have the interest of this institution much at heart. In one week, from October 16 to 21, inclusive, the friends of Friendship House will try to raise the entire budget of \$5,000 for the coming year, plus \$1,000 indebtedness for the past

season. No one who watches the social and a baby dispensary. It conducts social and educational clubs and classes and mothers' clubs. Summer outings are planned for young and old. Quarters are provided for a Public Library station, and the first free Montessori school was established there. It is a neighborhood employment agency. It is a clearing house for helpful service and for better citizenship.

Friendship House deserves to be supported, and it should be supported without all the lost motion and inefficiency of the old methods of raising money by entertainments and other indirect devices.

It is related that a railroad company recently ripped out a huge tonnage of rails that had been carrying traffic for over twenty years, and sold them as junk for \$32 a ton. Those rails had cost the company, when new, \$28 the ton!

Such are the possibilities of this era of higher prices. The man who turned around and made a small fortune by selling them to a warring country for \$35 a ton.

It is said that a number of Western farmers have made vast profits unloading wheat and corn recently. Some of them had accumulated their good buy when it gets below a certain point, and that wheat will get once in every year and a half. These people believe in them, and occa- of it! sionally make a big killing.

In a certain Western city, years ago, was a bent old man whose sanity was pretty widely doubted. He lived without visible means of support, though he owned a quarterblock of land not far outside the business center of the thriving town. He would not sell nor improve. His vocation was gathering up all kinds of scrap iron and cording it up on that big lot. For twenty years he prowled around, gathering up discarded bits of iron and piling it higher and higher. He never sold;

seldom had money to buy.

appeared in a long line, and began McKinley tinplate duty. The best hauling away the mountain of old authorities in this country asked for iron, loading it on railroad cars. It certain adjustments of the duty in developed that the crotchety old man order that they might establish the had sold the pile for \$90,000, cash! dyestuffs manufacture and be as-A little later he sold the quarter- sured of ability to continue it after block of ground for \$100,000-a lit- the war. The Democratic Congress tle over 100 times what it had cost duty as they asked, not as high as him—and retired. The notion that duty as they asked, not a shigh as he was weak-minded was dropped the best scientific and commercial over night.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD SUBMARINES

France, Russia, Japan, and Britain united in an identic note to the United States, urging that American even they were willing to modify waters be closed against submarines their policy sufficiently to import a of belligerent powers, whether employed for war or commerce. The Washington Government has replied, declining to take the action rethat such a suggestion should have been put forward.

The case made for the entente nations is especially weak when presented to the United States. The submarine is indeed an innovation in causes. Labor is scarce and ex- naval war; but it is a powerful instrument, and one that is likely to prove especially useful to a country situated as is the United States. For the United States, now, to impose restrictions upon submarines prospects of a possible shortage, has that would greatly lessen their efbeen willing to pay in order to get fectiveness in war, would be to surrender a weapon that may prove most potent in this country's defense whenever we are at war with that this move would be forced, ever

> An enemy attacking the United States would have to come to our shores through a wide ocean high- crisis in the food problem of warway. He would be far from home bases , while our defending forces would be convenient to them. The submarine, for a variety of reasons which are reasonably obvious, has not been a very useful weapon, in

For the United States to deprive Germany of the most effective use of the submarine, would be to lay down a rule that a decade hence might likewise deprive this country tilities had begun, esteem it needful of that same weapon in a time of to undertake herculean efforts to pressing need.

America's attitude now is exactly the attitude that Britain assumed courts and Supreme Court developed onistic to British commerce, at that needed every industrial resource power, might one day want to en- stuffs. service agencies in Washington can force that very rule, and that to The dangers of unrestricted pri-Denmark, and Scandinavia is based on the rule of continuous voyage and tors rushed into the markets and ultimate destination. The United States suffers by enforcement of foods, holding them for panic prices. the rule, cannot well repudiate it that time, and maximum prices, tonow. Likewise, the United States, gether with many regulations, were in the matter of submarines, is compelled to look to its future, as Britain did a half century ago, and consider under what rules it may wantto employ submarines at some later

THE LESSON OF TINPLATE

In the year ended June 30 last, this country exported over 500,000,-ODD WAYS TO MAKE FORTUNES 000 pounds of tinplate. Of this, more than 200,000,000 pounds went to Australasia and the Far Eastthe very region from which the tin

Tinplate's lesson is one well worthy of consideration at a time, like the present, when this country is considering the tariff policy that will best promote foreign trade during and after the war. The imbought those scrapped rails at \$32 position of a protective duty on tinplate by the McKinley bill was derided by the Democrats, who pronounced it one of the excesses of the protection idea. At that time this country practically imported all its tinplate, and there was a general, though utterly unwarranted, notion grain over periods of several years, that this country couldn't make it on the theory that corn is always a on a competitive basis. In the year 1891, when the McKinley duty was imposed, the country produced 4,comfortably above a dellar at least 000,000 pounds of tinplate. It is now producing 2,000,000,000 pounds rules are rather vague, but some a year, and exporting 25 per cent

> Nobody, now, would question that the tinplate duty has been justified by results. It has made tinplate prices in this country lower, has developed a great industry, and built up an important foreign trade.

Applying this same principle to dyestuffs, a curiously accurate parallel is discovered. Tinplate was almost a British monopoly at the time McKinley undertook to import the industry instead of its product. Dyestuffs have become in like fashion almost a German monopoly. There is pressing need to develop a dyestuffs industry in this country; a One day, not so long after McKin-ley had been elected President, carts which induced the adoption of the nine months. need far more insistent than that

authorities believed they needed, not as high as the Republicans wanted

to give. It would seem that the lesson of convinced the Democrats that here is always on the job in case of was an opportunity to prove that great industry that this country sorely needed. But they would not do it. They gave half a loaf; it will prove better than no bread, only in quested, and expressing surprise case the hunger for dyestuffs is so intense that, on whatever terms, they must be produced here. The Democratic schedule would never establish the industry save under the extraordinary conditions of war time; and whether it will keep the industry alive after the war, when the German kartel is back in the market fighting to restore its worldcontrol, is very dubious.

STATE CONTROL OF FOODS

The British government has taken steps to assume general control of the country's supplies of wheat and flour. It has been reasonably certain since the crop shortage of the current year became so certain and so serious as to make apparent that a ring countries was at hand.

When the story of this war is finally written, with full documentary material in hand, it will be shown that the crop shortage of 1916 was a disaster, for the allies, only the hands and the circumstances of second to the munitions shortage of Germany, against the superior fleet 1914. Naturally, the allied nations of Germany's enemies. But in the are making as good a mouth as poscircumstances in which the United sible; but their position is critical. States would have to conduct a They are not organized, as is Gernaval war of defense, they would many, to take care of their needs almost certainly be of the gravest with their own products. Germany was prepared, in this regard, as painstakingly as in the matter of war material and soldierly organization. The allies, confident of their sea control, did not, even after hosproduce, at home, their requirements of food; they could not have done it if they had tried. Their calin civil war times, when our prize culation was perfectly correct, prothe doctrine of continuous voyage. foodstuffs were available in the ex-That doctrine was decidedly antag- porting countries of the world. They moment, with the Confederate they could command to produce dis-States; but Britain did not protest tinctly war materials; they preagainst its enforcement. Britain ferred to use their producing capacwas farsighted enough to realize ity in this direction, and take the that she, as the greatest naval chance of being able to import food-

perience, Early in the war speculabought up supplies of all kinds of enforced.

Despite all these efforts, the inexorable law of supply and demand has produced a different sort of crisis. It is now explained, on be half of the board of trade, that the speculators who were rushing foodstuffs into the country at the beginning of the war, are today just as anxious to avoid large imports as they were then to promote them. The reason is that, with the shifting fortunes of war, it is suspected that military successes for the allies may at any time open gateways That bridge the gulf to fame, of access to great stores of grain Fall down; now barred out. These, particularly the supposed surplus that Russia possesses but cannot move, would, if once released, bring prices crashing down, and the speculators in England and France, if caught carrying large stocks that they had bought at high prices, would be pinched hard. It would mean ruin to many of them.

Private capital, in short, simply has not the capacity, even when privilege of making big profits, to meet this situation. The government's responsibility will have to get back of this market condition. So the government will hereafter manage all grain importations. If it is compelled to buy at excessive prices, These will to mine and later to lose by reason of the When Youth has passed. opening of new sources of supply, And Love. loss better than anybody else can. Controlling the whole business, it The eyes half blinded by the sweat of can use its authority to prevent exable to maintain such a reserve on hand as is necessary to the security of the country. It has become very The ears perked ever for the crack of certain that private enterprise cannot longer be relied upon to do this.

Indifference Increases

His Term Behind Bars

Don Marquis' Column

French Without a Struggle. He put his liver out of joint By corseting his emboupoint,

Three of our correspondents inform It would seem that the lesson of us in the same mail that Dr. Splint, of the tinplate industry might shave the Flower Hospital. New York city. emergency calls.

Our Own Wall Mottoes.

THE DIGNITY
OF LABOR
CROWNED THE HERO—
THEN HE DIED!
LET US LIVE LONGER,
NEIGHBOR,
AND NOT BE SO
DIGNIFIED.

Lines on a Pot Pourri Jar.

You, who took us from a garden,
Hid us here in spice away—
Perfumed mummies left to harden—
You, who took us from a garden, On your knees, oh, beg our pardon—
We are robbed of Death and Day! You, who took us from a garden.
Hid us here in spice away.
—Isabel Valle.

How would you mark your ballot at the coming election to express the opinion that as long as England rules the seas it is none of our business what Germany's U boats sink in them, and why?

More Thoughts on the Care and Rearing of Infants.

One thing this country needs is a system of public lachrymatories for children two years of age and under. There should be one every few blocks each capable of accommodating from 200 to 1,000 infants. When a child gives evidence that he has set himself for a long crying spell he should be removed to the nearest public lachrymatory at once and kept there until his heart was God's little gar-

den again,
No child can cry for an hour without using up a considerable amount of nervous and physical energy. The amount used depends, of course, or the particular child; if he kicks as he cries and flails his arms about he the face, throat, and thorax into acthat under our present careless, haphazard individualistic system (or lack public lachrymatories the crying child will be laid upon a framework fe-the poignancy of his grief turned into vided only that normal supplies of the pognancy of his grief turned into

This power ay be used for light. heat, running street cars, etc. The lachrymatories will be operated at a profit. Part of the profit will go to the profit will be distributed among the parents of the children, in proportion to the amount of crying done by each child. Each child will, of course, have a recording meter attached to him. No child shall oe refused entrance to the lachrymatory. be ignorant of the real service have a precedent for it would be vate control of foodstuffs, under but against the parents of any child Friendship House performs. It main- greatly to her advantage. Her re- such circumstances, have been curi- who does not generate enough power to pay his just share of the upkeep

It is time that what is now only ance was turned into an asset to the that rule, but having originally made The government had to interfere at the Kalser's efficient subjects have not done something of the sort years

A Prayer

One learns at length that all that comes must go. And wonders:

Will the power to dream go, too? Youth passes surely, surely ..ove he comes a golden reminiscence:

That bent with us above the bier of Love, blur eyed, and marked the empty hours with moans, Grief surely passes, too . f surely passes, too . . . g worn and waste beneath

burden of drear days All moon beam ladders that ambition All rainbow hopes

ele. success attained seems but trivial thing within the flux o

But much remains! Gayety holds much gladness still when all Youth's fevers pass .

Exhaustless wealth of common things The water, woods and skies: The sunlight strong upon the morning hills that ring like anvils with its stroke:

The laughter in the mouth of prakish winds that fling his sleet slashed beam athwart the face of Winter Gambolings of star washed seas tempted by the possibility and the That coll and clutch the purple skirts of night:

The still recurrent motions of new The brooding silences of Autumn And that changing pageantry

instruct the minds of thoughtful tired old men in simple truths;

why, the government can stand the And when the gabble of success and failure ends. But yet

tremes either way; and it will be The peering eyes grown rheumy looking for the coin that means the How shall they see such things?

> The feet made ragged by life's bloodle How shall they trample down despair, Spurn grief.



"Naturally, Mr. Secretary, Your Navy Couldn't Let Them Drown!"

PLAN ART LECTURES FOR WINTER SEASON

Washington Society of Fine Arts Arranges Four Courses for Coming Season.

The Washington Society of Fine Arts has arranged for four remarkable courses of lectures here this winter. In one course alone, that of six talks the municipality. The remainder of Cox, Cecilia Beaux, H. Granville Baron the fine arts, the names of Kenyon ker, Bliss Perry, Christine Brinton, and

John C. Ferguson appear. Another course includes five lectures on modern songs by Nicholas Douty, with Miss Mary E. MacElree as accompanist. The first of this series will be Nov. 6, on Italian and Spanish songs. Other subjects will be Russian and Pinsengs. All the lectures will be on Mon-day evenings in the auditorium of the New National Museum.

New National Museum.

The first lecture of the fine arts course will be November 15, by Kenyon Cox. on "Mural Painting in France and America." Other subjects and speakers will be "Schools of Painting," by Cecil'a Beaux; "Why Worry With Art," by H. Granville Barker: "Toistoi's Theory of the Fine Arts," by Bliss Perry; "Scandinavian Art," by Christian Brinton, and "Chinese Art," by John C. Ferguson.

The other two courses are those in The other two courses are those in housefurnishing and decoration. One series of these will be in the morning at Woodward & Lothrop's auditorium. The other will be in the evening at the Museum auditorium. Frank Alvan Parsons, director of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, will be the leafurer in these courses.

School of Fine and Applied Arts, will be the lecturer in these courses.

The Washington Society of Fine Arts, organized in 1905, now has a member-ship of more than 800 persons. Glenn Brown is president: Hennen Jennings and T. Wayland Vaughan, vice presi-dents; Lelia Mechlin, secretary, and Edson B. Olds. treasurer.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Meeting, art and mechanical departments of the Drama League Players, with Mrs. Glenna Smith, 1121 Vermont avenue north-west, 8 p. in.

Address to women only, "What a Nameless Woman Did," Evangelist F. D. King, Met-ropolitan Baptist Church, Sixth and A streets northeast, 2:30 p. in.

Meeting, District of Columbia Library As-sociation, with address on "Mental Hygiene for Library Workers," by Dr. Percy Hick-ling, children's room, Public Library, 8 p. m. for Library Workers," by Dr. Percy Hick-ling, children's room, Public Library, 8 p. m. Joint Meeting, Association of Former Chem-istry Students of George Washington Uni-versity and the G. W. U. Chemical Society, 1325 H street northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting, Northeast Suburban Citizens' Asso-ciation, Langdon M. E. Church, 8 p. m. Meeting, Mission study class, Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m. As p. m.

Beeting, Moman's National Republican Club, gridiron room, New Willard, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Anacostia Citizens' Association, office of George S. King Company, 2001 Nichols avenue, 8 p. m.

Reception to secretaries of the Y. W. C. A., main building of Y. M. C. A., 3 to 5 p. m.

Camp fire, Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., in Grand Army Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Langdon Woodridge Citizens' Association, 3135 Twenty-fourth street northeast, 7:30 p. m.

Examinations, library training class. Public Library.

Library, Masonic—School of Instruction; St. John's Mite Association; Naomi, No. 3, Eastern

Star.
Odd Fellows—Eestern, No. 7, grand visitation;
Federal City, No. 20, degree; Harmony,
No. 9, business; Rebekahs, Mt. Pleasant,
No. 9, business.
Knights of Pythias—Mt. Vernon, No. 5;
Union, No. 22, and Columbia, No. 26, business; Uniform Rank, Washington Company, No. 1, monthly assembly. Pythian
Sisters, Friendship, No. 9, reception.
B. P. O. Elks—Initiation night, large class,
Elks' Home. Elks' Home, Elks' Home, ions of Jonadab—Meeting of Grand Council Wednesday evening, Capitol-Harmony Coun-cil Hall, 30 B street southeast.

Amusements.

New National—Laurette Taylor, in "The Harp of Life," 2:15 and 5:15 p. m. Belasco—Al Jolson, in "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," 2:29 and 8:20 p. m. Poll's—"The Girl Without a Chance," 8:15 NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 11.—When Alexander Heavy, of Stowe, was sentenced to six months for assault and battery, he said: "I don't care," where-upon Judge Miller, in Montgomery county court, increased his sentence to nine months.

And mount the acreless stairs of Jr.," 2:29 and 8:20 p. m.

Dear God,
Take anything,
Take everything,
But leave me still the power to dream my dreams!

DON MARQUIS.

And mount the acreless stairs of Jr.," 2:29 and 8:20 p. m.

Keith s-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Gazety--Burlesoue, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Loew's Columbia--Photoplays, 16:30 a. r.

11 p. m.

Garden-Photoplays, 16 a. m. te 11 p. m.

Roosevelt's Charges Against Wilson

When at the outbreak of the war the German armies stood at the gutes of Belgium, a question of momentous importance to this and coming generations was raised It was a great question that concerned all neutral nations, and America especially as the leading neutral power. It rested with us as a nation to

er. It rested with us as a nation to decide whether or not we favored the abandonment of duty. President Wilson ' ' was silent when Belgium suffered terrible wrong.

In the face of this aggression he speedily put America in a position of refusing to do her duty to her own citizens. Step by step international law has been broken down. By the attacks of German submarines upon merchantmen the lives of hundreds of Americans were sac-sificed in a course which culminated of nandreas of American were said in the sinking of the Lusitania.

In a similar fashion the commercial rights of property upon the sea were invaded by England and the whole structure of international law

whole structure of international law for the protection of commerce and private property was broken down. The theory of having each nation or group of nations build a Chinese wall around its borders is being seriously discussed, because of the complete breakdown of the code of international rights. The responsibility for this breakdown rests primarily on the Pontius Pilate-like

Now the war has been carried to our very shores. ** By taking the right step at the right time America's influence and leadership might have been made a stabilizing

might have been made a stabilizing force.

President Wilson's ignoble shirking of responsibility has been clothed in an utterly misleading phrase, the phrase of a coward—'He kept us out of war.' In actual reality, war has been creeping nester and nearer until it stares at us from just beyond our three-mile limit and we face it without policy, 'plan, purpose or

without policy, plan, purpose or preparation.
In one of his notes to England President Wilson announces that America broadly assumed the un-America broadly assumed the un-hesitating championship of neutral-rights. England pays no more at-tention to this note than Germany did to the similar notes that she received—no more than Germany does now. Of the six ships on the way to and from American ports just sunk outside of our three-mile limit by German submarines, two were neutral—one Norwegian and were neutral-one Norwegian and

has President Wilson's un-How has President Wilson's un-hesitating championship of their rights shown itself. Putting their noncombatants in open rowboats in the October seas is in no way to guarantee their safety.

How Hughes Answers Dr. Eliot's Detense

Dr. Eliot pierces the heart of the matter, and he finds that the record of the Administration means this: "No intervention by force of arms to mercial and manufacturing adventurers who of their own free will

turers who of their own free will have invested their money or risked their lives in foreign parts under alien jurisdiction."

Think of the import of that, you who represent the best genius of the world and are thinking of using it abroad. Think of that, you, who it is suggested are to be asked to finance the chief undertakings of the world. Think of that, merchants, salesmen, tellers, clerks and dealers, who, in "serving the world," take your place remote from your friends and safeguards, in communities where revolutions are frequent and only the respect for your flag and the power it symbolizes may stand between you and ruin or even death.

Dollar diplomacy was what encouragement to the development of American interests abroad was dubbed (by the Administration), something shockingly reprehensible. In consequence I may say that in respect to American interests abroad

Strand—Photopalys, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Casino—Photopiays, 12 m. to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Tomorrow.

Celebration, fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the post, John Rawlins Post, No. 1, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. in Grand Army Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Washington Chemical Society, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.

Columbus day celebration, with address by Rev. Abram Simon, Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, K. of C. Hall, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Franklin-Thomson Home and School Association, with address by Rev. John Van Schalck, president of Board of Edscation, Thomson Assembly Hall, 7:39 p. m.

Luncheon, credit men's section of Retail Merchants' Association, Raleigh, 12:39 p. m.

Election of officers, Margaret Wilson Club of Grover Cleveland School, in school assembly hall, 8 p. m.

Dance, Social Club of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, 415 M street northwest, 8 p. m.

Supper, by five merchantile clubs of Y. W. C. A., at association building, 4 p. m.

Dinner, by police officers of the District in honor of the Commissioners, Rausaher's, Convention, women's missionary societies of the synod of Baitimore, New Ebbitt, Masonic—Washington, No. 2; Mark, Royal Arch Chapters; Mithras Lodge of Perfection, annual banquet.

Odd Pellows—Excelsior, No. 17, and Salem, No. 22 degree; Columbus, No. 16, and Covenant, No. 13, business.

Knights of Columbus—Celebration of Discovery Day, K. C. Hall.

Sons of Jonadab—Grand Council of Order, Capitol-Harmony Council Hall.

Sons of Jonadab—Grand Council of Order, Capitol-Harmony Council Hall,

we have had not only diplomacy without dollars, but diplomacy with-

What right had this Administration What right had this Administration to change American policy as to the protection, of American citizens: Was their platform molasses to catch flies? Have they had any mandate from the American people, or the slightest authority from the American people, to withold protection abroad? Have they used a delegated power, or have they abused the authority?

A seM-respecting policy, worthy of the American hame, imaintaining American honor, assuring protection to the known rights of American citizens under international law, is absolutely necessary. That does not mean war. It means the security of a self-respecting peace. It means that regard will be paid to our just

a self-respecting peace. It means that regard will be paid to our just demands.

demands.

I have been asked what I would do with respect to Mexico if I am elected President. Now, no man on earth can tell what sort of mess we will find in Mexico next March. But I will say this: There are certain principles that we can lay down, to which we propose to adhere.

If intrusted with executive responsibility, I propose to adhere to them.

The first principle is that we will not meddle with things that do net concern us.

The second is that we will not merely talk about the rights of small states, but we will observe them.

The third is that it shall be understood that at all events the lives and property of American citizens will be protected throughout the world.

\$6,150 PAID FOR COW. DEAREST IN WORLD

Albany Man Gives Record Price for Pure Guernsey.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Oct. 11 .-The "cow that jumped over the moon" did not achieve the heights of fame among dairy farmers gained by Lang-Dairymaid, a Guernsey water

purest blood. She is the highest priced Guernaey cow in the world, having sold at aucton under the bidding of gentlemen farmers from all parts of the country

for \$6,150. Charles L. A. Whitney, of Albany, was the buyer. F. Lothrop Ames, of this town, was the fermer owner. .